







Forever float that standard wheel!  
Where'er the foe has fallen before,  
Risk Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Better News.

In consequence of the suppression of telegraphic news, for the last few days, from our army before Richmond, the most intense feeling of anxiety has existed in the west. The details of the battles of last week and of Monday, received to-day, put a more cheering complexion upon the matter. The army is at last together, and safe, on the banks of James river, under the protection of the gun boats. It is on high and dry ground, and will soon be ready to proceed, in conjunction with the fleet, upon Fort Darling, and removing the obstructions there, to march upon Richmond.

Telegraphic Censorship.

We do not think such crazy stuff as is contained in the extract from the correspondence of the New York Tribune should have been permitted to come over the telegraph—threats by the army to punish some body because Gen. McClellan has not been more largely reinforced. If the censorship is good for anything, it should have suppressed this. Gen. McClellan himself divided the army by going to Yorktown. It could not all be sent to him, because a portion was necessary to protect Washington. If Gen. McClellan has been defeated he alone is responsible, because he has had every support which it was possible to give him. After dividing his army when he went to Yorktown, it appears that he occupied a more extended line than his numbers would warrant, scattering them in swamps, and dividing his right from his left wing by an almost impassable morass and river. In his effort to get out of this difficulty he was attacked by the enemy, and met with heavy loss. The ravings of newspaper correspondents over the disaster will not blind the public, but it may infuriate the army, and drive it to despair. Why, then, we ask again, permit the utterances of madmen to be spread over the country, while a citizen is imprisoned for proposing to give a candid and cool statement of affairs?

Our National Anniversary.

Arrangements have been made in this city to appropriately celebrate the anniversary of our national independence. The day will be commemorated more generally than has been the habit of our people for a number of years. The critical situation of our national affairs, at this time, serves to recall attention to the great event which occurred eighty-six years ago, when our fathers entered upon the grand experiment of self-government. We feel that that experiment is in danger of failure now, in consequence of the rebellion of an aristocracy which has been growing up in the nation, and which refuses any longer to recognize those principles of universal liberty, upon which that revolution was founded—that all men are free and equal in every political and religious right. Never was there a time when a recurrence to the first principles upon which our government is founded, can be better inculcated and appreciated than now. We trust this will be one of the themes upon which our orators will dwell, when they address the assembled thousands to-morrow.

Let us remember especially that for us we must have "Liberty and Union"—liberty first, because it is most precious, and necessary to a republican nation; and Union, because without it liberty is naught. The unity of this nation is necessary that its strength shall be sufficient to protect itself from hostile powers who seek to destroy our political system. So, there never was a more noble and appropriate motto for this nation than the sentence uttered by Webster—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Liberty to all—no slaves, no bondmen, no men deprived of any right—that is the kind of all-pervading liberty that we must have, before we can be secure in our Union.

With this animating principle filling every mind and heart, the safety of this Union would no longer be doubtful. No number of traitors could then prevail against us; we should march on to certain victory. Until we accept this as our guide and light we shall grope on amid defeats and difficulties, until at last our country is ruined, and our national anniversary may be no more celebrated, or remembered.

Battle of Port Republic.

The writer of the following letter is a citizen of Fulton, in this county, and we publish it at the request of his friends, and because it describes one of the hardest fought actions of the war. It was without result, because General Shields sent 3,000, and did not go himself with his 8,000 men.

LURAY, Va., June 12th, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER DRAKE—I will write you a hasty line in the midst of the confusion of war. I am much worn down with the toil and hardships of war. We, General Shields' men, 3,000 of them, have just returned from the head waters of the Shenandoah river, where we encountered the enemy, about 15,000 or 20,000 strong, where we had the most fierce and desperate battle I have yet been engaged in. The rebels were being driven by General Fremont towards Gordonsville, and we were dispatched 30 miles, on a forced march, to head them off at the only crossing, called Port Republic. We arrived in good time, weary and foot sore—the rebels being hard pressed by Fremont's troops, and being apprized by the treacherous inhabitants of our small force on the south side of the river, came boldly on, crossed the river on Sunday night, and in the morning made an attempt to annihilate our small force; but they soon found that it was Gen. Shields' troops they were contending with. The field was nearly level, and about one mile wide between the mountain and the river, and we had some of the best cannon in the service, and some of the bravest volunteers that ever charged a gun.

We had one battery planted on a small eminence near the base of the mountain, for long range; then we planted a grape-shot battery in the center of the field, right in the face of the rebels, with our horses under a dead run, where we could take the field in every direction. About 8 o'clock the battle raged with great fury, our boys charging and recharging with the bayonet, driving the rebels at every point. Soon, in some parts of the field, the contest became hand to hand. Some colonels having their horses shot, rushed on with their swords, leading their men to the charge.

The 7th Indiana took a rebel battery three times, with the bayonet, and there being so many horses killed they could not drag off the guns. Then the three regiments of our men formed in line across the field for a last charge on the center, and so fierce was the charge and so great the number of the rebels, that our boys were nearly surrounded, and were forced to fall back a few miles over a rugged mountain road. Our cannoniers had fired incessantly, and had made vast inroads in the rebel ranks, nearly annihilating whole regiments. One regiment of ours, the 29th Ohio, came out with only 52 men out of 600, some being killed, and some cutting their way to the mountains. Our cannoniers stood to their guns to the last, beating off the advancing rebels with pieces of rock, while other advanced charged the grape, but soon Gen. Fremont took them in the rear, and soon drove them to the wall, taking large numbers of prisoners. This was on Sunday and Monday, 5th and 6th of June.

We are now resting a few days, and soon expect to be at Richmond. I shall battle with this vile rebellion till the last rebel is brought low, be the time long or short. I am in the hands of Him who noteth even the fall of a sparrow, and who would surely have some object in the fate of one even as poor as I.

I have seen no official report, but I should say we lost about 300 in killed and wounded; the rebel loss must be 700 or 800. You no doubt will find a correct account in the papers before this reaches you.

As the Milwaukee News has expressed doubts whether the "abolitionists" were doing any of the fighting in this war, we will state that the 29th Ohio, spoken of in the above letter, is the "Gliding regiment," recruited on the Western Reserve, and probably contained a godly number of men who do not believe in the divinity of slavery. Its commander, Col. Buckley, had his horse shot under him, and was supposed to have been wounded and captured. The following extract from a letter from a member of his regiment will show what kind of fighters they are:

We supposed that Col. Buckley was either killed or wounded, until yesterday morning, the brave old fellow came in with 125 men of the different regiments—30 of his own command. He led his men, or those that survived, to the mountain, and there, secured, saw Fremont whip out the rebels, and then came in with his men.

Our boys fought more like maniacs than sane men. They would run right up to the face of the most gallant foe and drive them back. Our regiment had not much over 250 engaged in the fight, and they stood up against 1,500, two Louisiana regiments, and could drive them anywhere they pleased, and they were reinforced from the other side of the river.

The Battle Before Richmond.

An account of the three days battle before Richmond—Thursday, Friday and Saturday—has been published in the New York Times. The following are the remarks of the Chicago Tribune on this news:

It is quite probable that the rebel leaders discovered that McClellan was on the eve of withdrawing his right wing to the opposite side of the Chickahominy, for the purpose of massing his army, under the shelter of the fleet, and pressing on Richmond along the James river, sided by iron-clad gunboats. To prevent this formidable movement the rebel leaders lent their whole available force on our right wing. The desperate nature of the onset, and the bloody reception it met. It was a critical moment for the Potomac army. To fall back and charge front, in the face of a pursuing foe, is recognized by military writers as the critical test of the bravery and discipline of soldiers. But our northern volunteers were equal to the hazardous task, and though hard pressed by the vastly greater force under the rebel General Lee, they defended themselves with their superb artillery, and when the rebels came too close, hurled them back by charges with the bayonet.

Three eventful days—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, were occupied in this retrograde movement across the marshy Chickahominy. On Saturday the rebels ceased the pursuit and pushed on for Whitehouse, on the Pamunkey, to seize the vast army stores they expected to find there. But what must have been their disappointment and mortification that nothing was left behind but a few boxes of empty barrels, but not a musket, cannon, ounce of ammunition, sick soldier or contraband. Every dime's worth had been carried off. But out in the stream were several of our bull dogs, who showed their teeth and gave the rebel advance guard parting salutes of shell.

The army will now enjoy the powerful protection and assistance of the fleet, and will have but one flank to care for, and that is protected by the Chickahominy, swamps and river. The new base of operations, the old one, seems vast advantages over the old one. The point at which the James river is blocked by sunken vessels, and guarded by Fort Darling, where the Galena and Monitor were repulsed, is only nine miles below Richmond, and with the aid of the army that fort can now be captured and the impediments cleared out of the river. What is there to hinder the fleet and army from moving on Richmond? If the rebels undertake to penetrate down the isthmus towards Fortress Monroe, they simply march into a bag and get caught, as the whole force could assail their flank and open a fire in the rear.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Fifth Regiment.

CAMP NEAR FAIR OAKS, OR SEVEN PINES, ON THE CHICKAHOMINY, JAMES RIVER, 1862.

Presuming you would like to hear from the 5th, their situation, &c., I will try and give you such information as correctly as possible.

We are at present encamped near the battle ground of Fair Oaks, and near the place where Casey's division was driven in, and about one and a half miles north of the railroad. Our camp is within shelling distance of the rebel battery, the pickets being very near each other. We have a nice earthenwork battery directly in front of us, which is so near their sharpshooters that a short time since they shot a sergeant of one of the Vermont regiments standing in a group. They probably fired at the group. I suppose you are getting anxious to hear of the capture of Richmond, but you are not aware of the labor that has to be performed here before an army of this size can proceed with any degree of safety in such a country as this. In the first place the Chickahominy, although in reality the river proper, (unless at high water), is an insignificant stream. It runs through a vast marsh which at high water, as at the battle of Fair Oaks, is all overflowed, making it impossible to get an army across without being bridged; and I am credibly informed, by a person who has been there, that between here and Mechanicsville, a distance of five or six miles, there has been built by our troops five or six bridges, (to say nothing of several foot bridges), and allowing them all to be of the same size as the one here by us, which I have no reason to doubt, it makes a vast amount of labor to be performed on them alone, for I have examined this one, and according to my judgment, across marsh and all, it is a full mile. It is made by large logs laid down, then stringers across and covered with other logs, and dirt on top of all.

There was a little incident happened very near us on the left, on the afternoon of the 15th, which was quite gratifying to our men, though by all accounts not so much so to the rebels. There are one or two versions of the affair: One is, that the rebels were aware that "Little Mac" was going to his rounds, and that one thousand Virginians volunteered to make a dash and try and capture him; another is, that they thought there was a mutiny in our camp, on account of a brick firing which was going on, caused by the boys discharging their pieces, which had been loaded some time, and a loud cheering, which I suppose was on account of "Mac's" coming out there, for the boys always cheer him when he comes around. At all events, they made a dash on our lines; our men fell back; they followed, and the result was they ran upon a battery of sixteen pieces, masked, and four hundred of them staid there. We were drawn up in line, ready. So says report.

The health of the regiment is bad; there are a great many down with the dysentery, diarrhea, and such complaints, although I don't know of any particularly dangerous cases. The regiment is greatly decimated; it would not be possible to get five hundred effective men out of the whole regiment. The boys are in pretty good spirits, generally, and will be more so as soon as they get over this run on spring sickness.

Our ex-Sergeant Hathaway (now second lieutenant), makes a good lieutenant, and is universally liked by the men. Long may he wear. "Old Schnapps" is all right.

Capt. Wheeler is around, as usual; he stood right up to the rack, at Williamsburg, and there was plenty of fodder there, too. Corporals Dutton and Rogers have been promoted to sergeants, and S. F. Smith and H. Curran to corporals. Maj. Larabee, I am informed, is at White House, sick.

When the great fight will come off, no one knoweth. When it does, if I survive and am able, I will give you the casualties as soon as possible thereafter. Until then, believe me yours truly, W. L. S.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, July 3.

The Times has detailed reports of the battles of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, from which it appears that the right wing of our army, about 20,000 men, was attacked Friday by a rebel force of not less than 50,000, and after a gallant fight our troops crossed the Chickahominy in order. On Saturday night and Sunday our whole left wing under Hentzelman, Keyes and Sumner fell back along the line of the railroad and the Williamsburg road, and marched to the James river.

The rebels crossed the Chickahominy in great force on Sunday, reaching the railroad but made no pursuit, remaining, however, in possession of the ground previously occupied by our troops on both sides of the Chickahominy, including the bridges and earthworks we had erected against their approach. All our stores &c., were withdrawn in good order without much loss. Of course there was tremendous fighting during these moments and heavy loss on both sides.

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About 10 o'clock in the evening Prince de Joinville, Duc de Chaeter and Aid Count de Paris, left headquarters, embarking on board the gunboat Jacob Bell, with official dispatches from Gen. McClellan to the government. Gen. McClellan accompanied them to the boat and bade them a final adieu. When the Jacob Bell left, it was quiet along the river. Several transports were passed going up James river.

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Flour market quiet and firm, sales 8,000 bbls at 4.50 super state, 4.40a, 4.50a super western, 4.90a, 5.05 common to medium extra western.

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CORINTH, July 2.

Eight or ten regiments cavalry, under Gen. Chalmers, attacked Col. Sherborn's advance about two miles south of Boonsville, about 8 o'clock, yesterday morning. Our companies made a brilliant charge at the enemy's rear. At the same time Major Conn of the 24 Iowa cavalry made a dash in the front and on the enemy's left, alarming the enemy so much that Col. Sherborn enabled to hold them in check; about half-past three the enemy commenced retreating, but Sherborn having only the 24 Iowa and 24 Michigan cavalry, was unable to pursue. No report of loss given. Enemy make demonstrations daily on different parts of our lines.

A horrible case of self-mutilation recently occurred in Nottingham, England, a married woman named Abel cutting out her own tongue. She had a quarrel with her husband, rose about six o'clock next morning, went down stairs and cut off as much of her tongue as she could reach, leaving the remainder seriously lacerated. A surgeon was sent for, but after examining the wound, he gave very little hope of her recovery.

The Point Pleasant Register (West Virginia) has been provoked into saying:

"We know of some trifling devils, who are not worth five cents on the dollar of the debts they owe, and who couldn't buy a nigger if they were selling at a dollar per dozen, that are blathering around about southern rights and applying the term abolitionist to loyal men generally, and making more fuss about the irrepressible conflict than the largest slaveholder in the country. In nine cases out of ten, they are composed of that class of contemptible boot-licks who hang round men of worth and position and are ready to do their bidding in the hopes of currying favor. We give such creatures timely and due notice to have their pointed box prepared, if they intend to apply such insulting epithet to us, for if they do they will 'go up the spot' as surely as there is virtue in powder and lead."

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Official Value Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

BALTIMORE, July 2.

Mr. Fulton was unconditionally released from Fort McHenry at 10 o'clock last night and reached his home at 1 o'clock this morning, to the unqualified satisfaction and joy of the Union men of this city.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

The president has approved and signed the Pacific Railroad and Internal Tax bills.

New York, July 2.

The steamer Honduras from Port Royal 30th, reports the steamer Vanderbilt with two schooners in tow left that place for James Island to convey our troops back to Hilton Head.

Cairo, July 2.

The fine transport ship, Clara Donelson, was brought up from Memphis last night. The cable packet Kentucky brought no passengers last evening. She did not land at Memphis, but anchored off in the stream. This is thought to be a fact of significance.

A fugitive slave was returned to his master here to-day.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—In answer to constantly repeated inquiries why Richmond news is not furnished fully from Washington, it is explained that the government positively prohibits telegraphing anything whatever, unofficially, from here about the recent engagement.

Even the eastern papers cannot be thus permitted. The reason for a course which works so greatly to the disappointment of the western press and public, must be sought at the war department. The government furnishes no official reasons as yet, though communication down to Fortress Monroe is uninterrupted.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

Steamer Hans Switzerland, above Vicksburg, June 25.

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To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—

Since my dispatch informing you that I have communicated with Flag Officer Farragut, I have been able to maintain constant intercourse with his fleet, through the active energy of Gen. Williams.

On the 26th inst., I went up the Yazoo river with two rams, the Monitor and Lancaster. The latter under command of Medical Cadet Charles R. Ellet. I proceeded about 55 miles to a point which the enemy had obstructed by a raft, built by the enemy and protected by four guns in battery. My object was to capture or destroy these enemy's gunboats that were informed were lying before the raft, the Van Dorn, Palo and Livingston.

I ran up close under the battery and was mortified to see the enemy set fire to the boats and then they opened down the river upon us. I was obliged to leave the river upon the escape of the confederation. The three boats were totally destroyed. The enemy did not fire upon us.

It is with great pleasure that I announce the arrival of Flag Officer Farragut with nine vessels of his fleet above Vicksburg. They passed up this morning about 5 o'clock, through a severe fire from 30 or 40 of the enemy's guns. Their loss as far as reported was 4 men killed and 13 wounded.

Signed,

LIEUT. COL. ALFRED ELLER.

Fort Monroe, July 1.

A gunboat has just arrived here from the scene of action, yesterday, 10 miles above City Point. That day our army has been fighting all day and has retreating 17 miles. The fight of yesterday was most terrific, the enemy having two or three to one.

The battle commenced with our land forces, and after about four hours' fighting our gunboats got in range and poured into the rebels a heavy and incessant fire. This fire the rebels stood about two hours, and then retreated. Our troops have captured, notwithstanding their disadvantage, a large number of artillery pieces, and 2,000 prisoners, among whom is the rebel Gen. Magruder. The place where this last action took place is near Turkey Creek.

The retreat of the enemy last evening was with great disorder, and their loss has been very heavy, much greater than ours. I have nothing definite in regard to losses. In the retreat forced upon General McClellan by the superior numbers of the enemy, I fear that he had to spike his siege guns and leave them on the field, after burning the carriages.

The nature of the ground rendered it impossible to move them. In the retreat many of our sick and wounded were necessarily left behind. There are of course innumerable reports and rumors here, but I send only what appears to be authentic.

New York, July 3.

The Tribune's correspondent, after stating that we were outnumbered by the rebels, indulges in the following:

When loyal New York regiments lifted from their feet by the fire of rebel brigades, cry out in their wounds and death for help, when the phosphen New England, Michigan and Pennsylvania troops, outnumbered in front and on both flanks by whole divisions of the enemy beg for reinforcements, I say that the blackest group the field of peril and war—soldiers, I have no faith in your commander, let your martyrdom proceed, and so says this army of the Potomac; and it registers to-night vows of vengeance as it marches in the dark from a position which their diminished numbers prevented them from holding, but which is consecrated to them forever by their sufferings, their labors and their wrongs. The politicians and statesmen who left us here to be outnumbered and cut off from our supplies and in the possibility of a retreat, are doomed men.

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"It has repeatedly happened within the last few days that ladies have been rudely accosted and insulted by soldiers in the public thoroughfares. In some instances, outrages of the most flagrant character have been committed with perfect impunity by men wearing the uniform of a southern volunteer."

How THE REPORT ORIGINATED.—The following from the Chicago Journal of yesterday explains how the report of the capture of Richmond, which came here and elsewhere in Wisconsin, originated:

At noon to-day we placed upon the bulletin board of the Journal office the substance of our telegraphic reports, being very careful to say "It is also rumored that Richmond is taken." We supposed of course that the "rumored" would be fully weighed, for it is a mere rumor. No rumor, however, was the bulletin displayed in our office window than a thrill of joyous expectation, and it was soon spread throughout the entire city, and there was "joy and rejoicing" ever "at the taking of Richmond." The mayor heard of it, and "went off half cock," and ordered the court house bell to be rung. Those who read our bulletin certainly had no reason to think that the report was a sure thing.

Signed HIR RIGHT.—John Hodnett, proprietor of the Debuque Herald, who waylaid and mercilessly assaulted Jesse Clement, of the Times of that city, last winter, has been tried and sentenced to twenty-five days' imprisonment in jail. Hodnett appealed the case to the supreme court, which confirmed the sentence of the lower tribunal.

A dispatch from Washington states that the president, as a general rule, will appoint tax collectors and assessors on the recommendation of members of congress.

Out of the 60,000 men sent forth by Indiana to assist in crushing out the rebellion, it is estimated that 6,000 have been already lost in battle, and by casualties and disease.

A shrewd old rebel in New Orleans thus excused himself for taking the oath of allegiance: "The oath of allegiance is like a contract of marriage—it is binding only while both parties live. Now, the confederate government, so far as the city is concerned, is stone dead; and therefore our contract with it is at an end."

MARRIED.

By Jacob West, Esq., at the Spencer House, in Milwaukee, June 21







